

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"Lo, we are mocked with fancies and we stretch
Meek unavailing arms to anywhere,
But help is none. The North wind cannot fetch
An answer to our cries, nor in the air
Fanned by the South wind's van is any aid.
What then is left but this, that we be brave
And steadfast in our places, not afraid,
However fell our lot, and we will lave
Us deep in human waters till our minds
Grow broad and kindly and we haply steal
A paradise from Nature. Nothing binds
Man closer unto man than that he feel
The trouble of his comrade. So we grope
Through courage, truth and kindness back to hope."

There are continually new testimonies to the spread of the mystic sense; the feeling of the identification of the individual with the larger and ultimate forces of the universe. It is this sense that is set down in the short, unrhymed lyrics of Mrs. Sprague's "My Two Gardens."* One comes across such lines as:

- "I seemed to lose all individual consciousness
 And my whole garden became myself."
- "It has seemed to me that somewhere out of silence Something would speak to me."
- "And as we leave ourselves free The Soul within unfolds."

The last poem perhaps as well as any gives us what the author is striving to say:

"The Source of all, the great world Power Enthroned in silence, waits— Waits until the heart of man freed from all passion Shall turn to deeds of love."

There is the same difficulty, more exaggerated, in these poems that we noted in Mr. Lodge's; it is the mistaken tendency to discard the earthly symbol. There is something too thin and too rarefied about poetry that is all in the upper regions of abstraction. But the little volume has none the less its own grace and noble charm.

Very sweet and spontaneous is the singing in this prettily named volume, † all compact of tenderness, flowers, tears, smiles * "My Two Gardens." By A. S. Rochester, New York: The Manas

per & Brothers, 1910.

Press, 1909.

† "Flower o' the Grass." By Ada Foster Murray. New York: Har-